

JORDAN TIMES

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تاينز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

U.N. discusses Palestine

UNITED NATIONS, June 17 (R). — The Security Council will resume debate on the Palestine question Friday, it was announced today.

The council took up the question last week in the light of a report by a 20-nation U.N. committee which recommended that Israel get out of territories occupied in the 1967 war by next June to pave the way for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The debate was interrupted so that the council could deal with renewing the mandate of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus.

Denktash raps U.S., U.K.

AMMAN, June 17 (AFP). — Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash today lashed out at the existence of British military bases on Cyprus and at the presence of American marines.

In a press conference, Mr. Denktash criticised the authorities concerned for having failed to no-administration in advance of the marines' arrival.

He also denounced the government of President Denktash for having authorised the marines' presence despite the archbishop's repeated assertions that Cyprus was non-aligned.

King Hussein in Moscow start of Soviet visit

AMMAN, June 17 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein arrived in Moscow tonight, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Alya, Minister Zeid Rifai and a high-level Jordanian delegation, to begin a long state visit to the Soviet Union.

His second visit to Moscow, he was met at the airport by Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, as well as the Soviet Air Marshal Marshal Pavel Kutakhov.

King will talk with Soviet leaders in the Kremlin tomorrow.

On the second meeting, he will visit military sites whose names have not been specified.

On Saturday, he will go to Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad), to visit the city until Wednesday, including Irkutsk and Khabarovsk, said.

Thursday and Friday, he will be in Leningrad, and then return to the Black Sea until he returns home at the end of the week.

Official talks, at which President Podgorny and Mr. Brezhnev are expected to lead the Soviet delegation, will begin on Sunday.

It is no secret that we have begun to investigate the possibility of providing our forces with an air defence system of our own manufacture, and we are in the preliminary stages of this work, the King had declared in a press conference in Moscow.

He made no statement at the airport tonight after flying in from Vienna capital on board a special Alia Boeing jet.

Political observers said the presence of Marshal Kutakhov, the welcoming party indicated the Soviet side was serious about the visit.

Mr. Kutakhov recently visited Jordan and was understood to have discussed Soviet military equipment.

Officials are "sure" that official talks with King Hussein will lead to closer cooperation between the two countries, the Party daily Pravda said today.

On-page story to mark the King's arrival, Pravda said, "the King joined in the struggle for a just settlement in the Middle East and the establishment of peace in the area."

During the talks in Austria with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, a joint communique issued by the two countries expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries.

The communique added that the two countries are convinced that to find a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, it is necessary to base on Security Council Resolutions 242 and also convinced that any settlement should include the fulfilment of the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people.

The communique said that both countries agreed to take steps to promote and expand cooperation between them in economic, technical and scientific fields. To this end, agreements concluded regarding general economic and technical cooperation and mutual encouragement and protection of investment.

The state visit to Austria an air transport agreement to promote tourism between the two countries.

A Minister of Trade Josef Staribacher Wednesday held talks with Jordanian counterpart Rajai Muashar on economic cooperation.

Staribacher said Austria had agreed to supply Jordan with know-how for industrial development and the two countries are preparing an industrial cooperation agreement in the autumn.

discusses Lebanon; situation is considered

AMMAN, June 17 (AFP). — Dean Brown would travel by mid-air to Damascus tomorrow to bring back the bodies of the two American men killed in the Beirut bombing.

Members of the House of Representatives today discussed the situation in Lebanon and the bodies of the two American men killed in the Beirut bombing.

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His aides planned to evacuate the two American men from Lebanon and in the House of Representatives today discussed the situation in Lebanon and the bodies of the two American men killed in the Beirut bombing.

He hoped their punishment would be "severe and drastic."

Dr. Kissinger disclosed that the killing took place in the left sector rather than in the no man's land between the left and right-wing factions as previously reported.

A new U.S. ambassador would be named next week, he said.

Dr. Kissinger said the U.S. military operation in Lebanon would be named next week, he said.

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PARIS WELCOME — President Assad of Syria waves during welcoming ceremonies at Orly airport in Paris. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing walks alongside President Assad. (AP wirephoto).

Lebanese conflict dominates Assad visit to France

PARIS, June 17 (Agencies). — Syrian President Hafez Assad arrived here today on his first visit to the West.

Almost 5,000 police were on duty at Orly Airport and around the presidential Elysee palace and adjoining Hotel Marigny, residence of visiting heads of state.

For security reasons, connected, official sources said, with the "particularly difficult situation in Lebanon and the Middle East," General Assad and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France took a helicopter from Orly to the city centre.

The two presidents, meeting for the first time, began talks at the Hotel Marigny this afternoon.

Gen. Assad had postponed his visit for three months, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thanked him at the airport for keeping to the new schedule "in the difficult circumstances the Middle East is going through."

France and Syria were both "directly concerned in the dramatic events," the French president said, going on to stress the importance of Syria's potential contribution "to a lasting and just peace."

He expressed his concern for "the independence and unity of Lebanon."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told his visitor that France and Syria were both concerned over the Lebanon crisis and he expressed the hope that their talks would bring "useful results" in the quest for peace.

President Assad said Syria will do its utmost "to help Lebanon return to a normal life in security and stability and to protect the Palestinian resistance from the dangers surrounding it."

It was, he said, Syria's "national duty" to help Lebanon and in spite of continuing Israeli aggression, he looked forward to the future "with hope, optimism and confidence."

Gen. Assad said he had "great hopes" that his 48-hour visit would "open the way to a new phase" in Franco-Syrian relations. He added that Syria has "great appreciation for the concern of the French people over events in Lebanon and for France's good offices to bring the Lebanese tragedy to an end."

The opening session of talks between President Giscard d'Estaing and Gen. Assad lasted one hour 15 minutes.

The two leaders are scheduled to meet again tomorrow morning and the two delegations will meet in the afternoon for an enlarged session of talks.

After the first round of talks, President Assad was attending an Elysee Palace banquet given in his honour by President Giscard d'Estaing.

Meanwhile, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today telephoned President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who is visiting Iran, to discuss the Lebanese crisis, the Middle East News Agency reported from Tehran.

In a toast at the Elysee banquet, President Assad said the sole objective of Syrian troops in Lebanon was to save that country from its civil war ordeal.

"We in Syria remain ever determined to offer fraternal aid to Lebanon and we have no other goal but to save the country from its painful plight, to help it overcome the crisis and to eliminate the contradictions which have displayed themselves on the Lebanese scene," he said.

In an apparent reference to the United States, Israel and certain Arab nations, Mr. Assad added: "It is clear that those who are blocking the path to a just peace in the Middle East have a large responsibility for the outbreak of the Lebanese crisis."

"They created a new problem to preoccupy the Arab World on (Continued on page 6)

3 Lebanese held for Beirut murders reported to confess

BEIRUT, June 17, (Agencies) — Three men, all Lebanese, have admitted murdering U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy and two of his staff, a Palestinian spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Mr. Mahmoud Al Labadi, told a press conference that the three men, arrested some time after midnight today, were still being interrogated by Palestinian officials.

He refused to name the men, or give details about their background. But he said: "They have admitted that they did it."

The spokesman said it was believed the three suspects did not act alone — that there were other "forces" behind them in yesterday's assassinations.

"We don't think it was an isolated act," he said.

Responsibility lay with some power or organisation that was interested in seeing the Lebanese situation deteriorate.

He confirmed that the suspects would be handed over to the proposed Arab peace-keeping force when it arrived in Lebanon.

"We want to show our goodwill as Palestinians... we want to deliver them to any power that can judge them," he said.

Mr. Meloy, economic counsellor Robert Waring and Lebanese driver Zuhair Moghrabi were kidnapped yesterday while crossing the demarcation point from Beirut to the rightist sector.

Their bodies, each with several bullet wounds, were found near Beirut by International Red Cross officials a few hours later.

The rightwing Phalangist radio said tonight that five people had been arrested and they were affiliated to a group called "the socialist revolutionary movement."

The Phalangists, who have been in touch with the group for the past few weeks, said it was headed by a man named Murshed Shihbo.

He had been awaiting trial in Beirut's Raml prison but escaped when leftist forces opened its gates earlier this year.

The radio said Mr. Shihbo was arrested together with other members of his group when the Bank of America was stormed in 1973.

There was no independent confirmation of these reports.

The bodies of the three men are lying in a hospital morgue. An embassy spokesman said today arrangements to send the bodies of the two Americans to the United States are being finalised.

The pan-Arab force will start arriving at Beirut airport tomorrow, leftist sources meanwhile said today, adding that the operation would take four days.

The airport will open tomorrow and civil aviation flights can resume once the six-nation force has completed transport, the sources said.

(In Cairo, Arab League sources said the peace-keeping force may be drawn from more than the countries originally named to send troops.)

(Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad was in touch with a number of other countries, the sources said, and had also met with Egyptian army Chief-of-Staff Muhammad Ali Fahmy, who is also in charge of the league's military affairs.)

(The countries originally named (Continued on page 6)

PEACE TALKERS — Libyan Premier Jalloud (left), Fatah security chief Abu Hassan (centre) and Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel (right) are seen during their meeting in Beirut Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).



PEACE TALKERS — Libyan Premier Jalloud (left), Fatah security chief Abu Hassan (centre) and Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel (right) are seen during their meeting in Beirut Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

Ford - Reagan face-off due at Iowa convention today

NEW YORK, June 17 (AFP) — For the first time in eight months, President Gerald Ford will be face to face Friday with Ronald Reagan, his rhetorically potent challenger for the presidential nomination.

Both candidates are going to Des Moines, Iowa, to vie for that state's 36 nominating delegates, to be picked at the state Republican Party convention on June 12.

A number of Mr. Ford's advisors warned him not to run the risk of competing in person with the eloquent ex-Hollywood film star, especially after Mr. Ford's humiliating defeat at the Missouri state convention on June 12.

The only delegate supporting him managed to get elected was the Missouri Governor. Mr. Reagan won all the other 18 delegates picked by the state party.

In Des Moines, the two contenders will both attend a fried chicken and corn-on-the-cob dinner.

Mr. Ford's journey is a gamble to stage off Mr. Reagan's race to overtake him before the national nominating convention.

The ex-California Governor has nearly 82 less delegates backing him than Mr. Ford now.

A defeat in Iowa by Mr. Reagan would be disastrous for the president. A wind of panic is swirling through Mr. Ford's election aides, for they cannot find effective arguments to withstand Mr. Reagan's rhetoric.

His anecdotes, imprecation and neat slogans, delivered with poise and punch after a career in cinema, are tailor-made for audiences of arch-conservative Republican militants.

The Californian is favored to win at the coming state conventions in Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, Utah and Washington, which will pick 125 delegates.

Mr. Ford is favored in Connecticut, Delaware and Minnesota, where 70 Republican delegates will be elected.

So the political destiny of Mr. Ford, who has 963 of the 1,130 delegates needed for nomination, hinges on the result of the conventions in Iowa and Colorado. Neither candidate is favored there. Sixty-four delegates are at stake.

The political duel dividing the Republican Party might last till the conclusion of its national nominating convention in August.

The Democratic nominee, undoubtedly ex-Governor Jimmy Carter, will have been campaigning for president for more than a month. He already has a sizable lead over the two Republican adversaries, opinion polls indicate.

Death toll rises to 50 in S. African incidents

JOHANNESBURG, June 17 (Agencies) — Thousands of angry blacks today stoned and set fire to white-controlled administrative buildings in the township of Soweto, where 50 people have been killed in eruptions of racial violence since yesterday.

"We did not expect anything like this," Police and Justice Minister James Kruger told a shocked South African parliament in his first public reaction to the Soweto clashes in which 225 people have been injured.

Some of the victims were killed when police opened fire to quell the rioting which followed a protest demonstration by 10,000 black schoolchildren in Soweto yesterday against the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a teaching language. Afrikaans is regarded by most South African blacks as a symbol of white domination.

The violence left war-like heaps of wreckage strewn through the streets of Soweto, a dingy sprawling township 20 kilometres southwest of Johannesburg.

Police said three killed in the violence were mostly hacked to death or shot.

In central Johannesburg, 150 baton-wielding police today charged 300 white and black protesters who staged a march in sympathy with the Soweto demonstrators.

Many were clubbed to the ground and about 30 were arrested by police who said they had stopped the march because it was disrupting traffic.

The violence of the past two days has embarrassed the South African government.

But Prime Minister John Vorster will go ahead with his meeting with the U.S. President.



DEATH SCENE — Two Soweto students carry the body of a young pupil killed by flying bullets in Wednesday's bloody events near Johannesburg. (AP wirephoto).

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After the deaths

The deaths of the American Ambassador in Lebanon Mr. Francis Meloy, U.S. economic counsellor Robert Waring and their chauffeur Zuhair Moghrabi at the hands of as yet unidentified people will provoke a barrage of angry, bitter and heated reaction, and rightly so. President Ford accurately described the killings as an act of "senseless, outrageous brutality," and expressed the sense of profound horror that civilised people have about the assassinations. We join those who condemn this as a heinous act.

But it is insufficient just to pile outrage upon outrage in coming to terms with what happened in Beirut Wednesday. The taking of human life is never easy to accept, but we feel it is particularly important at this time to remember that the notoriety of the crime does not necessarily compound the gravity of the crime or the tragedy of death. What is exceptionally disturbing to most people about the deaths of the two American diplomats is the symbolism of their vocation and, if indeed this applies, the fact that they were singled out to be murdered in an act designed to provoke chaos, rekindle outrage and sustain the fighting in Lebanon. This aspect of the tragedy remains unclear at the moment, but will no doubt be clarified soon enough.

It would be unkind to the memory of all those who have died in Lebanon over the past 14 months to attach any special significance to the deaths of Messrs. Meloy, Waring and Moghrabi. The final totality of death smothered any distinctions that may have pertained during one's life, and we feel it would be an act of inappropriate moral differentiation to measure the gravity of one's death by the particulars of one's life.

The fact that two American diplomats have been assassinated in Beirut does not reflect only on these men, but rather it should cause us all once again to ponder the theatre of death itself, and the forces that have compelled unknown assassins to add the names of three more people to a list that already numbers more than 20,000.

These killings took place at the precise moment when the peace-making efforts of Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad and Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud were finally taking hold. Nearly unanimous agreement had been reached among all the fighting groups to cease fire, allow the entry of a pan-Arab peace-keeping force into Lebanon and finally sit down with President-elect Elias Sarkis and discuss the problems of Lebanon at a round-table conference. The killings took place at a time when the pressure of concerted Arab action and concern was bearing fruit.

If the deaths were meant to provoke anything, they were obviously timed to provoke whatever would effectively cut short the escalating successes of the Arab peace-making efforts. At similar hopeful junctures in the past 14 months in Lebanon, it has been the rule that one of the various fighting groups in Lebanon would commit an act of unprovoked brutality against a clearly identifiable party within the framework of the Lebanese fighting. This has inevitably set off another round of savagery in Lebanon more brutal and more destructive than the previous round. But this time there is a different twist, in that the killings of the Americans and their chauffeur cannot be automatically accepted as an act that will provoke a reflex reaction on the part of any of the warring factions in Lebanon. It is not unlikely that the assassinations were simply designed to create an atmosphere of fear, confusion and tension in Lebanon, an atmosphere in which it would be easy enough to provide the spark that would relight the fires of war once again. But this is also still unclear.

What is clear is that the assassinations were designed to throw a wrench into the gathering momentum for peace in Lebanon. As such, the most appropriate reaction to the deaths of Messrs. Meloy, Waring and Moghrabi would be to intensify one's commitment to finding a solution to the Lebanese conflict, and to work harder towards clearing the gruesome atmosphere in Lebanon in which the propensity to kill is not far removed from the very elementary processes of life.

The deaths of Wednesday should only heighten the full meaning of the 20,000 other deaths of the past 14 months in Lebanon. These latest deaths will receive added attention because of the prominence of the victims; this is appropriate insofar as the special concern for these three dead men would remind us that behind the fact of death is the conscious intent to destroy.

The best way to honour and remember the dead is for the living to persist in the effort to identify these forces of destruction and lay them to rest once and for all.

Prince Hassan visits Second Division

AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, Thursday inspected the Second Army Division. He looked over the training programmes followed by the divisional command and had dinner with its officers and men.

Crown Prince Hassan was accompanied on his tour by the Division Commander and high ranking officers.

Irbid, Deraa officials discuss cooperation

DERAA. — The Governor of Irbid Ma'moun Al Khalil, arrived here Thursday morning at the head of a Jordanian delegation to hold talks with the Deraa governor on cooperation between the two districts.

Upon his arrival in Deraa, Mr. Al Khalil said that the talks are part of the integration policy currently being implemented by the two countries and that the two sides would discuss the coordination of economic and social issues between the two border districts.

The Jordanian delegation includes Irbid Mayor Mohammad Ahmad Salim Irbid's police commissioner Brigadier Mohammad Arabiyat and the Irbid Mutasarif.

Education delegation leaves for Oman

AMMAN, (JT). — A three-man education delegation leaves here for Muscat, Friday sources of the Ministry of Education said.

The delegation, headed by Director of Educational Training and Supervision Khalid Al Sakit, has been invited to help plan for the establishment of educational training centers throughout Oman.

The delegation will act on a consultancy basis as Jordan is considered a pilot Arab country in this field.

A central item in the delegation's work there will be the preparation of the curricula for the proposed centres.

The delegation will stay there for ten days.

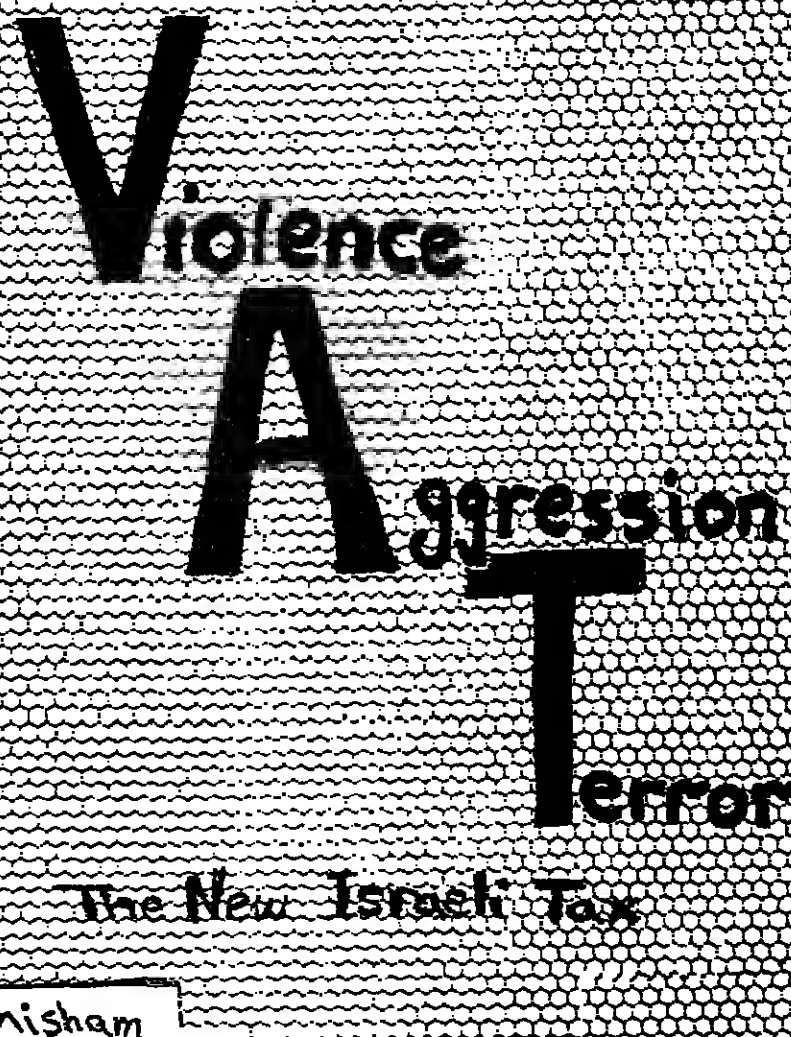
Johns Hopkins expert to conduct health survey

AMMAN. — The Director General of the Department of Statistics Shuja' Al Assad Thursday received Dr. Juliette Sayegh, demographic expert at Johns Hopkins University to discuss a research project to determine the availability of medical services to all Jordanians.

Dr. Sayegh is to undertake the research study in cooperation with the department of Statistics and the pertinent government authorities.

The survey will cover a cross section of four thousand families.

Dr. Sayegh had previously contacted officials at the department of Statistics, the Ministry of Health and the University of Jordan to form a committee to supervise the study.



JYO, ILO cooperate in vocational training

AMMAN. — The director general of the Jordanian Youth Organisation, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Wednesday received the ILO regional director Dr. Matta Akrawi.

Discussions centred on the programmes of vocational training for young people of both sexes currently implemented by the Youth Organisation. They also discussed the possibility of increasing cooperation between them in that field following the success of the previous programme of vocational training.

Public Security workshops open

AMMAN. — The Minister of Interior Tharwat Al Tahouni Thursday opened the Public Security workshops administration complex, it was announced here.

Present at the opening ceremony were the Director of Public Security General Anwar Mohammad and public security officers.

Arab Radio, TV Training Centre opens

DAMASCUS. — The provisional headquarters of the Arab Radio and TV Training Centre were opened here Thursday.

The center is affiliated with the Arab Broadcasting Union which decided on the establishment of the centre in Damascus. One of its main functions is to provide information services for the promotion of Arab national causes.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — The Minister of state for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Thursday received the Greek ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Education Zouqan Hindawi Thursday approved the establishment of a department of education in the Ramtha district, to start functioning with the commencement of the 1976/77 academic year.

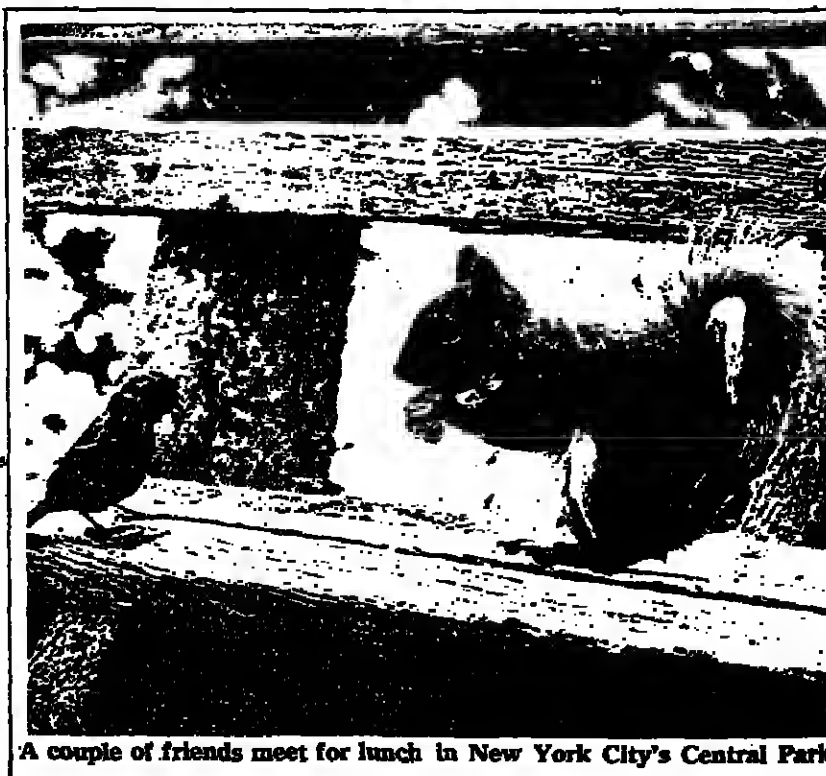
● AMMAN. — The Ministry of Supply Thursday brought charges before the military court against 40 merchants, and issued warnings to 15 others, for having contravened the food price code as set by the Ministry.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply Salah Jum'a Thursday issued a defence order prohibiting the sale of barley imported from Syria. Any person contravening the order will be liable to legal action as the barley has been imported to combat drought and not to be sold for profit.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar:	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling:	597.0	599.0
French franc:	70.7	70.9
Swiss franc:	135.1	135.5
German mark:	129.6	130.0
Iraqi dinar:	941.0	949.0
Syrian pound:	81.3	82.3
Egyptian pound:	480.0	495.0
Lebanese pound:	116.2	117.7
U.A.E. dirham:	83.7	84.0



A couple of friends meet for lunch in New York City's Central Park.

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IEA ahead of schedule on projects

IRBID. — The Irbid Electricity Authority has nearly completed all of its projects within the five-year development plan for this year, the IEA, director general said Thursday.

Expansion of the electricity network at Huwara and Mafrag has been completed, he said, and the Al Zaatari village has been supplied with electricity. The dairy farm at Wadi Dleil and the bell point pen factory at the industrial

city in Irbid had also been connected with the electrical network and work is underway on the tension network project at Al Ildiyeh village, Kufir Ilma, San and Maqar villages.

Digs to start at Tal Hisban

AMMAN. — The director of antiquities Yacoub Oweiss, accompanied by his assistant Youssef Al Alami, Wednesday visited Madaba where he met with the archaeological team due to start digs Saturday in the Tal Hisban region near there.

The 100-member team is composed of archaeologists from St. Andrews University in the United States, and archaeology students from the U.S. and Europe.

Mr. Oweiss welcomes the team and wished them success in their work, noting the valuable contribution by St. Andrews University in the Tal Hisban digs.

New Sudanese Ambassador arrives

AMMAN. — The Sudanese ambassador-designate to Jordan, Mr. hamed Izzat Babikr Al Din, arrived in Amman Thursday evening to take up his new post.

He told the JNA that he brot with him a personal message King Hussein from President far Numeiry of Sudan.

Mr. Babikr Al Din said the signing of the new Sudanese embassy in Amman will effectively note Jordanian-Sudanese relations in the political, economic and cultural fields.



The new Sudanese ambassador to Amman, centre, talks to a JNA News Agency reporter at Amman airport Thursday. (JNA photo)

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

His Majesty King Hussein's press conference in Vienna Wednesday on the current Middle East situation and international affairs drew comments from Al Dustour and Al Shaab newspapers.

The two papers highlighted His Majesty's assertion that the momentum of peace in the Middle East has been lost for the time being to Israel's constant refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions calling on it to withdraw from occupied Arab territories. "The critical situation in which the Middle East is now passing because of lack of progress towards peace poses threats not only for those involved, but for the world at large," Al Dustour says as it endorses the King's opinion.

The paper adds that with King Hussein's lucid explanations, the Austrian press, no doubt, has got a better notion and a fairer picture of the Middle East crisis — its stubbornness and obstinacy a picture which ought to dissipate

the smokescreen let off by Zionism to mislead the press in Europe and elsewhere with regard to the Arab cause and the Arab role in the world.

"Consequently, the Arab individual should expect from the Austrian press, in this democratic country, to become more lively in supporting the just Arab issue and to be more capable of discovering the Zionist lies and avoiding falling into Zionist nets," Al Dustour says.

Al Shaab says the continuation of the Middle East crisis is bound to carry very grave complications for the future of world peace. This makes imperative a world consensus over a thoughtful and effective plan to see that a peaceful and just solution is achieved for the Middle East crisis. "As King Hussein aptly said, it has become clear that the Israeli aggressive policy has overreached its limits and its stubbornness and obstinacy to the point of denying peace,

not only for its own people, but for others as well," the paper says.

Al Thawra of Damascus observes that, thanks to the Syrian initiative, fighting in Lebanon has dwindled and a solution to the crisis is looming on the horizons.

Another positive factor, the paper adds, is Syria's response to the Arab countries' decisions in Cairo to halt the fighting and find a solution. Syria has given all possible facilities for Arab endeavours in this direction, whether within the framework of the Arab League or through Libyan and Algerian individual good offices, the paper says.

Lastly, Al Thawra accuses Kamal Jumblatt and his fellow-travellers of deception by instigating certain sections of the Palestine revolution against Syria in an attempt to preserve "their fragile leadership and to achieve their selfish ends."

Democratic party draft form completed ahead of schedule

June 16 (R). — The Democratic party will campaign for presidential elections ranging from detente with the Soviet Union to welfare at home.

A 153-member platform committee showed a remarkable unanimity in common on the draft policy last night, racing 3,000-word document ahead of schedule.

It was just what Jimmy Carter wanted. The former governor, the party's ceremonial nominee, has received for a restrained and avoids sweeping emotional issues which could attack the issue of amnesty for objectors, did the party position strongly advocated by Mr. Carter for reduced arms sales abroad and as urged a pardon for deserters but not desert-

use in the draft was however, between wing and the Car-

pledged "a full and in for those in legal soparty because of tion to the Vietnam

hat, as well as draft is could be granted is dishonorably dis- ti-Vietnam reasons of deserters review- case basis.

affairs, the main platform are a na- insurance plan, paid

Swedish research institute reports

East the most militarised region in the world

June 17, (R) — It is now the most on in the world ing arms build-up ery sign of being according to the ckholm Internati- search Institute,

independent orga- international go- nd researchers. It he Swedish parli- mark 150 years ce in Sweden.

yearbook, SIPRI picture of spir- expenditure, as an out the "cheap" F-fighter, whose st about eight ti- the 83 million do- World Health Or- radicate smallpox globe.

the 493-page vo- nditure on arms to 280,000 million it prices.

he total spent on ceeded 6,000,000 roughly equal to a national product ntire world, more the GNP of all- ped nations com-

East, the yearbook 1961 the aver- it which armame- increased has be- or roughly seven average for the

parallel in the post- sustained rates al military expe- these," the book

notes, several ntries have gone isition of advan- ns to seek mili- usually associa- e major powers, ed with a launch-on-warning s- yers of military

he former include l and Iran of ta- aerial refuelling, ent by the same ably Saudi Ar- future, of large opters for troop i-tank warfare. ver given up the idea that a nuclear war can be fought and won in the traditional way.

"Accurately delivered low-yield nuclear warheads multiple warheads on missiles, very large num-

ies and bombs. Israel also deplo- ys electronic countermeasure and counter-countermeasure equipme- nt and remotely-piloted vehicles.

"The point has now been reach- ed that in the United States, mili- tary officials are endeavouring to frustrate Israeli attempts to acquire, for example, the ALQ- 119 aircraft-mounted radar-jam- ming rod and advanced digital pro- cessors for the rapid tuning and directing of jammers against mul- tiple or frequency-hopping rada- rs," the yearbook states.

"The latest systems in these ar- eas are the result of 10 to 15 years of research and development work and military officials are understandably reluctant to see this new technology disseminated as soon as it becomes available, particularly in so volatile a region as the Middle East.

"A related concern in the case of Israel is the country's demon- strated ability to modify and improve imported weapons and equipment and thereby offer competitive sys- tems on the international arms market."

SIPRI declares that the comp- lexity of the present situation in the Middle East has reduced the chances of maintaining some form of dynamic military balance vi- rtually to zero.

With many countries in the re- gion embarking on ambitious pro- grammes to modernise and indus- trialise their societies, massive structural and social changes will take place alongside very large and growing military arsenals. This creates a situation where the continued unrestrained sale of armaments can only exacerbate an already dangerous situation, it states.

Turning to nuclear weaponry, SIPRI says the use of foreseeable technology could reduce the ci- rcular error probability of Ame- rican intercontinental ballistic mi- ssile warheads from the present 350 metres to about 30 metres.

No feasible amount of harden- ing could protect a target from the effects of such a warhead, even if it had only a relatively sm- all explosive power.

"Land-based ICBMS would ei- ther have to be phased out as obsolete, made mobile, or provi- ded with a launch-on-warning system to fire the missiles before the enemy force struck. The de- cision to initiate nuclear war wo- uld in that case then pass from man to machine," the yearbook states.



POLICE IN ACTION — Armed members of the South African police raise their pistols against demonstrators near Johannesburg Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

Relations with Chirac strained?

D'Estaing denies cabinet reshuffle rumours

PARIS, June 17, (R) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing last night ruled out a government reshuffle next month, but left open the possibility of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's eventual resignation.

Rumours of a change of government in July or the departure of the Gaullist premier have swept Paris political circles in the past days as a result of a clash between the president and the Gaullist UDR party, main prop of the government majority.

In a nationally-televised interview at the Elysee palace last night, the President declared: "There will be no cabinet reshuffle in July."

When he was asked what he would do if Mr. Chirac resigned, he replied that he did not have the power as president to refuse the prime minister's resignation.

He indicated however that he was not thinking of dismissing Mr. Chirac at this time. "He is active and loyal and these are two essential qualities for his

job," the president said.

The leader of the 180-strong (UDR) Gaullist parliamentary group, which accounts for two-thirds of President Giscard d'Estaing's parliamentary majority, has warned the president against trying to exclude them.

Claude Labbe warned: "We do not intend to let things happen without us."

The Gaullist group, he said, was a powerful "deterrent" which could block the parliamentary system.

But Mr. Labbe's warning came as a surprise to Premier Jacques Chirac, who reported that any Gaullist pressure on the president would be contrary to the constitutional practice that the Gaullists have always applied.

A number of Gaullist members of parliament also reportedly disapproved of Mr. Labbe's remarks, and former Premier Maurice Couve de Murville is reported as describing the warning as "absurd and ridiculous."

Reports in recent weeks had said that President Giscard d'Estaing, faced with opposition in parliament from the Gaullists to a bill introducing a capital gains tax and Gaullist criticism of a shift in military policy, may be planning a reshuffle for next month.

Added to the Gaullist discontent is the fact that Premier Chirac has abandoned a role given him by the president to coordinate policy inside the majority.

Mr. Chirac complains that an agreement between Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, leader of the Independent Republicans and Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet, leader of the centrists, to collaborate on candidates for the general election in 1978 has made his task impossible.

Against this background, the president and his prime minister met at Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's residence in the south of France the weekend before last, but both of them have remained tight-lipped about their talks.

The silence led to speculation that there may be distrust between the two men.

Italian Lockheed testimony set for after elections

ROME, June 17 (AFP). — Three Italian politicians allegedly involved in the Lockheed payoff scandal will not testify to a parliamentary investigating committee until after the June 20 elections, the committee decided here today.

The decision was reached after a stormy, 14-hour meeting overnight of the committee in which there were frequent clashes between Christian and Social Democrats on the one hand, and Socialists and Communists on the other.

The committee decided to hear former Defence Ministers Mario Tanassi and Luigi Gui at public sessions on June 24, and Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor at a private hearing on the same day.

It rejected a call by committee vice-chairman Communist Francesco d'Angelosante for judicial proceedings to be taken against the three politicians.

Since two of the hearings will be public, the committee must now ask the United States for permission to publish documents from Washington on the scandals in which Lockheed Aircraft Corporation is alleged to have made payments to leading international figures in exchange for favoured sales treatment for Lockheed aircraft.

Christian Democrat committee chairman Angelo Castelli said the decision to hear Mr. Tanassi and Mr. Gui in open session was an "important" democratic move "since public opinion will thus no longer be receiving twisted information filtering out of secret meetings."

Communists said the decision far left.

In a speech to the Eighth National Institutional Trader Conference, Mr. Gallup said that if the presidential election were held now, the former Georgia governor, virtually assured of the Democratic nomination, would win by a landslide.

U.S. House puts off Hays hearing for one week

WASHINGTON, June 16 (R). — Democrats in the House of Representatives today delayed for a week a move to strip Congressman Wayne Hays of a powerful committee chairmanship following allegations he put an aspiring actress on the public payroll to be his mistress.

A spokesman for Mr. Hays said yesterday the congressman expected to be back in Washington in about 10 days.

The Hays-Ray case was the first of several sex scandals to burst in Congress in the last four weeks.

In another case, Mrs. Colleen Gardner, a secretary in the office of Texas Democrat John Young, said Mr. Young paid her a higher salary because of their sexual relationship. He denied the charge and asked for an investigation to clear his name.

Another case involves Democratic Congressman Allen Howe from Utah, who faces a misdemeanor charge that he offered payment for sex to a policewoman impersonating a prostitute in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Howe has not announced whether he will agree to demands by other Democrats that he not seek re-election because he might drag down the entire state ticket.

The Ohio Democrat, who heads the administration committee, which holds power over expenditures for congressional travel and staff, has denied Miss Ray's allegations.

The case is being investigated by the House ethics committee and the justice department.

Speaker Carl Albert, after a clo-

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After a lot of wrangling World Food Council meet ends with Third World dissatisfaction

ROME, June 17, (R) — A row between rich and poor countries has forced the World Food Council WFC to end its three-day meeting here by handing back key issues to another United Nations bodies.

Last night's compromise over a package of food aid proposals—on which the 36-nation council was supposed to take a decision—followed a day of wrangling between the industrial and developing countries.

The split threatened to paralyse the ministerial session, the council's second since it was established two years ago as the highest U.N. political body on food aid.

Leading western countries, including the U.S., Britain and West Germany, rejected unexpectedly tough demands from some spokesmen for the so-called Group of 77 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. One of them was that rich nations should promise up to 8,000 million dollars a year in food aid.

Third World militants argued that a number of their suggestions had not been included in the report of the council's preparatory meeting and that they should be discussed in the full session. But

South Korea lands \$ 900 m Saudi port construction deal

SEOUL, June 17 (AFP). — A 900-million dollars contract for the development of a modern industrial port at Al Jubayl, Saudi Arabia, was announced by the Hyundai group here today.

Work at Al Jubayl, a small fishing port located on the Saudi Gulf coast near Ras Tanura, a terminal of the Arabian Oil Company (AR-AMCO), is to start next month and will be expedited for completion by mid-1978 in order to relieve chronic port congestion in the area, the announcement said.

The contract, signed yesterday in Riyadh, was the biggest won by South Korea in the Mideast where the South Korean construction industry has booked various orders valued at 1,340 million dollars since January this year.

the western group insisted discussions should centre only on what had been agreed beforehand.

After a 14-hour debate the council endorsed the report of the preparatory meeting and referred its recommendations, and the Third World resolutions, to the appropriate U.N. bodies and the governments of member states.

A number of developing countries from all three continents were reported to be alarmed by the militants' line. At the end of the

Kuwait seeks oil price increase

KUWAIT, June 16 (R) — Kuwait's oil minister wants an increase in oil prices but says it must be decided unanimously by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members.

The minister, Mr. Abdul Mutaleb Al Kazimi, was talking to reporters here last night about last night's OPEC conference at Bali which failed to agree on a price increase.

Mr. Kazimi said some states at Bali wanted to increase oil prices in spite of opposition from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

"We saw in this a threat to the unity of OPEC, a dangerous move which might lead to the break up of the organisation," he added. Libyan Minister Ezzeddin Mabrouk came here last week in an attempt to mobilise support for an extraordinary OPEC conference which would increase oil prices before December.

The Kuwaiti minister also said that the majority view within OPEC now was to retain its headquarters in Vienna, a site questioned by some members.

Kuwait had opposed a move from Vienna. "The trend which won the day was day was to retain the headquarters in Vienna but make it possible to hold ministerial conferences outside the Austrian capital," he said.

Mr. Kazimi said that Kuwait and Algeria had argued that a move from Vienna at this time would have constituted an attack on Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, a friend of the Arabs.

day many delegations and council officials were upset by the failure to make progress. Mexico described the council as "impotent and incapable."

The council managed to reach basic agreement on some issues, including the general need for setting up a world food security system. But it failed to discuss its secretariat's proposal for a three-tier system to assure grain supplies at reasonable prices during times of poor harvest.

Conference sources said most delegations agreed in principle on the need for a 500,000 tons emergency grain reserve. West Germany offered a first contribution of 30,000 tons to this scheme.

The council also accepted proposed guidelines for identifying countries which should be given priority in food aid, on a basis of low per capita income of under 500 dollars a year or a projected annual food deficit of 500,000 tons.

Waldheim canvasses for aid to UNRWA

UNITED NATIONS, June 16 (R). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim began new efforts today to resolve the financial problems of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) which is threatened with a curtailment of operations.

Mr. Waldheim discussed the question with representatives of major industrialised countries, and a spokesman said he would have talks tomorrow on the same subject with delegates from the states members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

UNRWA cares for more than one million refugees. Its headquarters used to be in Beirut but has been substantially shifted to Amman, though its office in the Lebanese capital continues in operation.

A U.N. spokesman said the countries canvassed for financial help today were the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Canada, Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Luxembourg.



The largest valve ever subjected to seismic testing, a 7.5-ton main steam isolation valve for a nuclear power plant, undergoes mechanical shock and vibration forces at Myle Laboratories in Huntsville (Alabama). The forces duplicate those of the worst earthquake ever recorded in the United States.

Joint Senate, House committee agrees on \$ 6.8 b military aid bill

WASHINGTON, June 16 (R). — A can get assurances that the nuclear material would not be used to make bombs.

By far the largest amount of aid goes to the Middle East. Israel receives 1,700 million dollars in economic aid and 2,500 million dollars in long-term military credits — of which half need not be repaid. Egypt gets more than 1,500 million dollars in economic aid.

The bill also authorise 25 million dollars disaster relief for Italy and 20 million dollars for Lebanese refugee relief. The bill ends military aid to Chile and limits economic aid there to 27.5 million dollars unless the president can certify that Chile has made substantial progress in observing human rights.

It provides for aid to both Zambia and Zaïre in support of America's new Africa policy, plus additional funds for use as the administration sees fit. The aid may not be used for military, paramilitary or guerrilla purposes. A ban on aid to Mozambique was dropped by the committee. The United States has promised 12.5 million dollars to help Mozambique to overcome difficulties caused by U.N. sanctions on neighbouring Rhodesia.

Under the bill as approved by the committee, the president can continue aid if its termination would harm U.S. interests and if he

But rough seas ahead

Bank of England sees improve prospects for economy

LONDON, June 17 (R). — The Bank of England today said Britain has made a good start to economic recovery, but warned that inflation remained the country's most critical problem, and was still well above that of its main competitors.

The central bank's quarterly bulletin emphasised the need for firm control of government spending, which according to official estimates is likely to exceed revenue by about 12,000 million sterling this year.

A renewed unplanned rise in government spending, as compared with the agreed programmes, would have unfortunate consequences for the economy in future and for confidence now, the Bank of England said.

Prime Minister James Callaghan said in a television interview this week that there was no rational case for cutting this year's public expenditure — but he was not sure about next year.

Persisting high levels of public spending have been a major factor in sterling's decline on foreign exchange markets. The labour government is reluctant to order drastic cuts particularly in social services because this could endanger its agreement with the trade unions on voluntary wage restraint.

The bulletin described the Trades Union Congress (TUC) endorsement of a second year of pay restraint as a further encouraging step for the British economy.

The TUC yesterday voted overwhelmingly in support of a 4.5 per cent limit on pay increases from August to follow up the 10 per cent ceiling agreed a year ago.

But the Bank of England said that by the end of the year, inflation as reflected in retail prices was likely to be more than the 10 per cent which the government had earlier set as a target.

"The new agreement on pay opens up the prospect that the rate of retail prices can be approximately halved again by the end of 1977 and brought more closely in line with the performance of this country's main competitors," the bulletin said.

Britain's inflation over the past 12 months was down to 18.9 per cent in April, but recently the rate

has been in the region of 14 cent on an annual basis. There has been a marked improvement in the present voluntary pay restraints came into force last August.

The bank forecast that Britain exports could well remain competitive than in recent years.

The increase between July 1975 and the first four months 1976 was at an annual rate of per cent — in line with abnormally fast growth in world trade over this period.

However the balance of payments deficit for this year will be about the same as last 1,700 million sterling.

France prepares to adopt 200 mile offshore zone

PARIS, June 16 (R). — The French government today served notice that it is ready to set at 200-nautical miles the limit of its fishing and mineral rights in the sea around its shore if other nations press ahead with similar plans.

The cabinet approved enabling legislation which, once passed by parliament, will allow the government to declare the 200-nautical mile "economic zone" if and when it sees fit.

Government spokesman Andre Rossi said the draft bill would give France exploration and extraction rights to natural and mineral resources on and under the seabed up to 200 nautical miles from French territory. The present fishing limit is 12 miles.

Officials later explained that the draft bill leaves open the date for creating the new zone.

They stressed that today's decision was not a go-it-alone policy. But France wanted to be ready to act if the 200 mile limit is generally adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which resumes in August.

The officials said France's Common Market partners would have the right to fish within the 200 mile limit if it is applied and added that it would not necessarily be a symmetrical line around the entire French coast.

Partners in Development

The labour force in

Jordan's Five-Year Plan

Jordan (Part I)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth in a series of reports submitted at the Jordan Development Conference which we are printing for the benefit of our readers.

1. Purpose and scope of the Study:

The main purpose of this study is to estimate the manpower requirements for the five year plan and the expected supply of labour, and to explore and propose ways and means for meeting these requirements. Specifically, the objectives of the study are the following:

1. To identify the major characteristics and salient features of the labour force in Jordan.
2. To present projections for the supply and demand for manpower during the plan period.
3. To match the supply and demand for manpower for the purpose of identifying surpluses and shortages.
4. To propose definite measures for overcoming these manpower deficiencies.

2. Salient Features of Labour Force:

Preliminary data indicate that the population of the East Bank in 1975 is 1.9 million, out of which 382,000 are members of the labour force (19.6%). Of the total labour force 89,000 persons work in agriculture, and about 128,000 work in non-agricultural civil establishments. The participation rate of women is 3.8%, of the female population. The proportion of women out of total labour force in non-agricultural civil sector is 13.6%, and in the agricultural sector 33%. The low labour participation rate out of total population is attributed to the following factors:

1. The youthfulness of the population in Jordan, as it is the case in all developing countries, accounts for the fact that 50% of the population are under the age of 15 years.
2. Jordan may be considered as a typical compared to other de-

veloping countries regarding the participation rate of students out of total population. The rate, which was 36.6% for 1975, may be considered one of the major factors, for the low participation rate of the labour force.

3. A large number of professional and skilled Jordanians are now working as expatriates in all the income surplus Arab countries as well as in others.

4. The proportion of women participating in the labour force is low.

3. Major Developments in Labour Force 1970-75:

1. Due to the concentration of most of the economic activities in the Governorate of Amman, and the subsequent internal migration of job seekers, 70.9% of the total labour force are currently employed in the above mentioned governorate. However this rate decreased from 85% in 1970 to about 71% in 1975 as follows:

	1970	1975
Male	93.6%	70.9%
Female	97.0%	70.8%
Total	85.0%	70.9%

2. The services and public administration sectors provided employment for 40.7% of the non-farm civilian labour force. This is, of course, attributed to the fact that the government, as it is the case in all developing countries, is the major employer of the labour force, especially in the teaching and health professions. The rate for 1975 was higher than that of 1970 by 2.8% as follows:

	1970	1975
Male	33.7%	36.5%
Female	76.1%	70.2%
Total	37.8%	40.7%

3. In the commerce, restaurants, and hotels sector, the rate of labour force employed in the sector decreased by 5.3% between 1970 and 1975 as follows:

	1970	1975
Male	27.8%	24.2%
Female	3.1%	2.5%
Total	25.0%	19.7%

4. In the sector of industry the rate of labour force employed in the sector decreased by 5.7% in the period 1970-75. However there has been an increase in women's employment in the industrial sector as follows:

	1970	1975
Male	22.0%	14.6%
Female	12.7%	20.6%
Total	21.1%	15.4%

It can be noticed that women's participation in civil non-agricultural economic activities has increased from 9.6% in 1970 to 13.6% in 1975.

5. Like the population of Jordan, the labour force is characterized by its youthfulness. Thus those whose age falls between 15-39 years was 73.7% in 1970, and 68.9% in 1975.

6. The dominant majority of the labour force is wage earners. The proportion of the total labour force has increased from 58.2% in 1970 to 76.2% in 1975.

7. The relative importance of the distribution of the labour force among occupational groups has remained somewhat constant between 1970 and 1975. The largest proportions were in group (D) and group (C-2). The highest participation rate for women was in group (B).

4. Occupational Training and Educational Institutions:

The following are the agencies, both public and private responsible for the occupational training and education of manpower. The National Planning Council coordinates the training and the manpower planning efforts to the following:

1. The Ministry of Labour: The Ministry will be the agency responsible for the implementation of the national vocational scheme. The scheme will be responsible for providing training opportunities for the members of the labour force as well as for those who will be joining the labour market. The scheme will be providing all types of in-employment opportunities. This will include apprenticeship training formal on-the-job training, accelerated training, up-grading training, job entry training, sandwich type training, day release training etc. This does not exclude several other possibilities of in-employment training arrangements to be organized by the national vocational scheme. The scheme will be implemented by the national vocational training authority to be established.

2. The Ministry of Education: The Ministry of Education has been so far the main public agency responsible for occupational education and training in Jordan. During the five-year plan period the Ministry will establish institutions for manpower training. These include, the Irbid Polytechnic, the Aqaba Industrial Complex, the Jordan Valley rural development center, women craft centers, boys craft centers, the Madaba industrial school, and several other institutions that contribute directly or indirectly towards the training of manpower.

3. The University of Jordan: The Jordan University will be pro-

viding the labour market with the needed professionals in several fields of specializations. The forthcoming Yarmouk University will be functioning in 1976/77, but it is not expected that it will provide the economy with its graduates during the plan period.

4. The Ministry of Health: This Ministry has been operating various middle level manpower training institutions in the medical professions such as the Nursing Institutes, the Nursing Schools, the Midwifery Institute, and the Center for training of Radiology and Laboratory Technicians.

5. The Armed Forces: This establishment is one of the most important agencies providing training opportunities in all the skill levels. The private sector in Jordan provides employment opportunities for the trained members of the armed forces after retirement.

6. The Private Sector and Foreign Establishments: The private sector includes numerous institutes, centers, and establishments which provide vocational and business training and preparation in the various fields of specializations. In addition, there are some training centers which big corporations establish for the purpose of in-service training.

7. UNRWA: Operates some vocational training arrangements for refugee children.

5. Supply of Manpower: 1. It should be pointed out that the supply of manpower for the Jordanian labour market is of two sources, internal and external. It is estimated that 15% of the total number of persons who will be finishing various levels of educational and training institutions are to be the product of non-Jordanian institutions, while the 85% will be the product of institutions in Jordan. The total number of persons to be supplied from Jordanian institutions is 125,285 per-

sons, and from non-Jordanian institutions 22,129 persons.

2. However, not all of those finishing the training and educational institutions, both in and out of Jordan, will be joining the local labour market. There is an outflow of labour. The ratio of this outflow are only estimates and they are very limited in their value for determining future manpower supply: The estimated ratio of the outflow of labour supply is 30%. Thus out of the total labour supply of 147,414 persons 44,244 persons. See Table (1).

6. Supply According to Occupational Categories: 1. Category (A): The University of Jordan will supply only one fifth of the total university graduates, the rest will be supplied by Arab and foreign universities. Projections have been based on past trends in the growth of enrolments (plus ten per cent). To arrive at the net supply figures, thirty per cent of the existing labour force and the expected new entrants were assumed as expected net outflow.

2. Category (B): This category will be supplied by post-secondary institutes and junior colleges in Jordan and abroad. To arrive at the net supply figure, 30% of the existing labour force and expected new entrants were assumed as expected net outflow.

3. Category (C): This category will be supplied by secondary academic and vocational schools, the trade training centres, and formal apprenticeship training programs. The expected net flow ratio was assumed to be ten per cent of the existing labour force and new entrants under this category.

4. Category (D): This category will be supplied by school leavers at various levels below the secondary level who acquire skills by traditional apprenticeship and on the job training. The expected net outflow ratio was assumed to be ten per cent of the existing labour force and new entrants under this category.

Table 1 — Projected Additional Labour Supply by Occupational Categories

Occupational Categories	Supply Jordan Institution	Supply Non-Jor. Institution	Total Supply	Expected Net Outflow	Residual
A	5,347	21,449	26,796	12,251	14,545
A-1	1,445	4,055	5,500	2,440	3,060
A-2	3,902	17,394	21,296	9,811	11,485
B	22,276	690	22,966	12,767	10,199
C	54,908	—	54,908	11,636	43,272
C-1	45,518	—	45,518	7,393	38,125
C-2	9,390	—	9,390	4,243	5,147
D	42,754	—	42,754	7,590	35,164
Total	125,285	22,129	147,414	44,244	103,170

Our wheels and bundle of energy constitute latest U.S. craze

ARK, N.Y. (CSM). — ing 25th among recreational activities in terms of the number and severity of accidents. Bicycling ranked third.

Still, in rapidly sprouting skate-board parks, safety equipment is required. It can be rented, as at a skating rink. According to Mr. Bolster, a skateboard park is like a bobsled run—there are varying terrains, banked walls, and speed sections.

There are no large companies making money on the skateboard boom. The boards are made by small firms—many of them surf-board makers—and then sold to

retailers. Du Pont makes the major chemical, adaprene—a small amount of which makes a lot of skateboards.

The largest producer, Gretec, is located in Burbank, California, and the second largest manufacturer, Roller Sport, is in Jacksonville, Florida.

Bill Buffington, president of Roller Sport, says his company had skateboard sales last year of \$2 million (this year is much stronger) out of gross sales of \$8 million from all products.

Skateboarding has had meteoric rises before. In 1965, the board

was a craze, but lost its popularity very quickly.

Mr. Buffington is concerned the same thing will happen again, he says, "because there's a lot of junk entering the market. It's an easy product to make and a lot of people want to make a fast buck on this thing. That will sour the public on the boards."

Meanwhile, Wall Street, which picks up on consumer trends quickly, has had little chance to make money on this one. None of the companies has any stock publicly listed, and none intends to issue any.

Climate changes provoke need for deeper study

not just 10-year-olds ed on the sport. Sur- teboards, ski teams, and Emery Air engers use them to gas.

Coliseum in Long a skateboard "inv- such celebrities as jock, who can hurdle age cans while still is skateboard, and a er who skateboard- a style reminiscent e skater Dorothy

ds clatter down stre- ters are ringing up, according to War- editor of Skateboard- (part of Surfer Pub- ne 10 million have d they areo't cheap.

ndinavian Ski Shop the boards sell for 3. The average pur- e \$40 range, says salesman. And then accessories.

ho sells 75 to 100 er week explains dressed skateboard- a tee shirt with a unufacturer's name ads, knee pads, a aredevils) and glo-

phernalia might ma- teboarder "slightly- the sport is dange- Mr. Bolster, the og editor, says a consumer products ranked skateboard-

As G.D. Robinson of the Centre for the Environment and Man reminded a conference on climatic change in March 1975, solar out- put is too poorly known even to begin to check such theories. Little has been done to put this right since then.

Some studies try to invent climatic cycles out of sparse data and old, ooo-instrument records, cycles that spark speculation about return of the ice age. But as Stephen H. Schneider of the National Centre for Atmospheric Research notes, the uncertainties of such studies are very large.

Climatologists need a range of intensified research to get a better handle on their subject.

They need detailed monitoring of the sun's energy output and of such other fundamental factors as global sub- surface ocean temperatures. They need extensive computer simulations to try to unr- vel the workings of climate. And they need a coordinated study of old records to mine as much reliable information as they can.

A national climate programme designed by interested agencies and urged by the National Academy of Sciences has been stunted as- ide for budgetary reasons.

Some concerned experts are taking their case to the public, as Dr. Schneider does in his new book "The Genesis Strategy". Without predicting disaster, he

documents the urgency for getting a better understanding of climate, especially for planning world food supply.

Given our ignorance, it would be foolish to take alarm at prophecies of climatic doom. It is even more foolish to wallow in that ignorance while climate may in- deed be trending in directions we need to understand (CSM).

It's time we sorted out FST GMT and BST!

PARIS, France (CSM) — Vast countries like United States and the Soviet Union have time zones. The Europeans do not.

The latitude, after all, between the Greenwich meridian and Cyprus or, if you prefer it, Minsk and Pinsk in Soviet Byelorussia is only a matter of degree. Some 25 degrees, to be precise. From London you can get to Moscow in three hours' flight. The flight from Paris to London is so short (50 minutes) that it may take you longer to get to the airport than it does in flying.

Anyway, the point is that Western Europe is small. One might therefore have assumed that its countries would harmonise their time.

One might have assumed that the nine countries united in the Common Market would have had a common interest in organising a temporal get-together. One might have assumed that the Common Market Commission, issuing the



LONDON MUSEUM OPENS ITS SHOWCASES TO THE BLIND — At a south London museum a couple who have lost the gift of sight re-discover the treasures of an ancient African culture. They are among the first blind people to benefit from a scheme at the Horniman Museum to enable them to appreciate its treasures by touch, thus breaking down the glass barriers of showcases that turn most museums into places of essentially visual interest. This group is attending a series of lectures on such subjects as the North American Indians, Imperial China, Eskimos and Australian Aborigines. Each lecture is illustrated by objects passed around that have been selected for their texture and feel so that by touch the blind can appreciate the delicate artwork and craftsmanship.

most bureaucratic directives about cheese and building up beef and butter mountains, might have taken time off to get the time right.

Not so. Everybody sets his own time. Until recently it was only the British who were regularly out of step, putting their clocks back and forth to accommodate summer time and, as the whim took them, double summer time. That was put down by the Continentals to unpredictable insular habit.

But now the French have got into the act, making the biggest mix-up of all time. A month ago they put their clocks forward by one hour to "French Summer Time" (FST), two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), and one hour ahead of British Summer Time (BST). Are you still with me? Good, for now comes the difficult bit.

London and Paris change times in relation to each other no less than four times this year. Since, as I was saying, the air flight from Paris to London takes only 50 minutes, the time changes mean that air crews are living in a state of temporal disequilibrium often arriving before they set off (unless there is an "r" in the mouth).

Those unfortunates whose job it is to print airline timetables are slowly going, in the vulgar British expression, round the twist.

The French, of course, could have done it before. They did not — a little known fact this — because the Germans did it during the occupation. It was thus known as "l'heure allemande" ("the German hour") and had unfortunate overtones from the past.

There was a recent summit conference of the nine countries of the Common Market in Luxembourg to discuss further "co-ordination." The first thing they had to do was to adjust their watches.

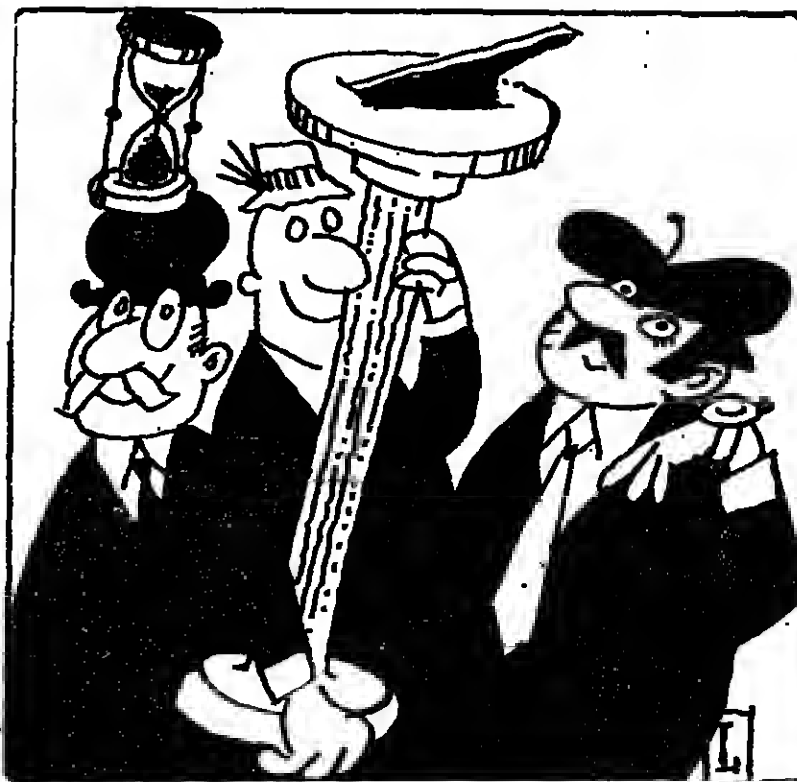
According to a recent poll, 70 per cent of French people are in favour of FST because it makes the evenings longer and lighter. But many people are not. Among them are:

— People hanging on to tele- phones, like stock-exchange dealers in Paris, Frankfurt, and London for whom the difference of an hour may mean the loss or gain of a lot of money. Also journalists.

— The thousands of people who live in French Alsace-Lorraine but who work in West Germany. They have to get up earlier to earn their Deutschmarks.

— The people who work at the airport of Basel in Switzerland, which also serves Mulhouse in France. The hour's difference confuses not only travellers but also the airport workers.

"The plane now landing from London should have been the 18.15, correction 17.15 or do I mean the 19.15? Please take your buses into your relevant countries. When you get there just ask them the time. Any policeman will tell you."



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

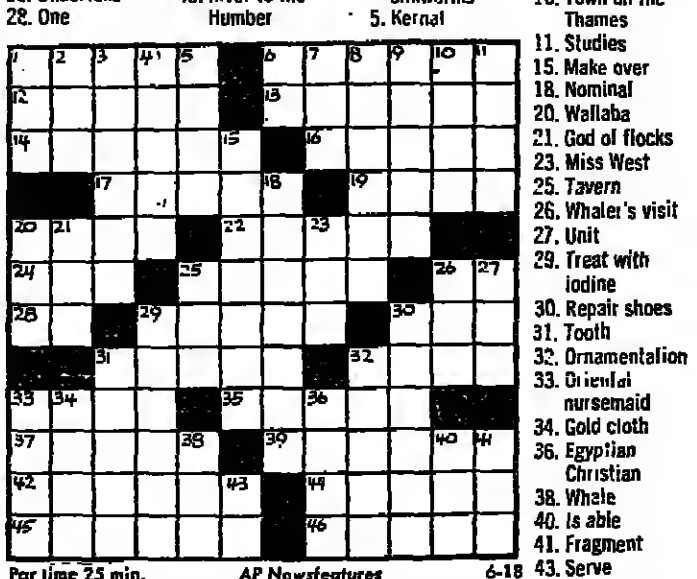
ACROSS

- Looks forward
- Not accustomed
- Mindful
- Welcome
- Unit of fineness
- "The Misanthrope"
- Youngest son
- Dresses leather
- Tailless monkeys
- Imitate
- Best friend
- Jots
- Undertake
- One

ETAPES	SPAT
OVER	EVER
NEVER	ELSE
FIRM	ICE
FLY	ATTRACTS
HIDE	AGEE
HELD	ASE
COALESCE	WIG
LOT	ROC
OPIE	BESTIDES
ULNA	EDITOR
DEGU	RENEW

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

- Vogue
- Reverential
- Dele
- Assam
- Kernal
- You and me
- Burmese spirit
- Inflation of the gums
- Poisonous shrub
- Town on the Thames
- Studies
- Make over
- Nominal
- Wallaba
- God of flocks
- Miss West
- Tavern
- Whaler's visit
- Unit
- Treat with iodine
- Repair shoes
- Tooth
- Ornamentation
- Ornamental nursemaid
- Gold cloth
- Egyptian Christian
- Whale
- Is able
- Fragment
- Serve



For time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-18 43. Serve

Five-Year Fight's TV Features

BIG VALLEY
RUN OF THE CAT

ked by tiger, goes out after it but Jarrod hires 1 hunter who helps Nick to shoot the tiger.

CANNON
SHADOW MAN

partners disappears with \$350,000. His wife hires look out for her husband.

A FAMILY AT WAR
YOU CAN CHOOSE YOUR FRIENDS

When Jean Ashton died, she left her quarter share ly business to Edwin and the children. Her sister a quarter share, and Sefton Briggs 30 per cent. o, Sefton's children, have 10 per cent each. A party

Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sohi wa Sours" Tel. 33869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4 to 6 p.m.

CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahli- yah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

STEAKHOUSE

— Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly book your table

CINEMA RAINBOW

Telephone 25155

Arabic film

Taht Al Matar

(Under the rain)

in colour

Show times:

4:00, 8:30, 9:00 p.m.

Television

- 6:30 Quran
Islamic figures
Encyclopedia Britan-
ica
Three stooges
Arabic series
Big valley
Religious programme
Arabic series
Programme review
Cartoons
Soccer match
News in Arabic

AMMAN AIRPORT

- Kuwait (KAC)
Kuwait
Athens, Amsterdam, (KLM)
Cairo (EA)
Frankfurt
Aqaba (SA)
Damascus (SA)
Baghdad, Dhahran
Tabouk, Medina, Jed-
lah (SDI)
Dubai, Karachi,
Kuwait
Tehran
Joha, Muscat

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

- 7:00 Breakfast show
7:30 New Bulletin
7:45 News reports
8:00 Varieties
8:45 Once upon a time
9:00 Listener's choice
10:00 Sign off
12:00 Pop session (part I)
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop session (part II)
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Songs
14:30 Words & chords
15:00 Concert hour
16:00 Old favourites
16:30 Easy listening
17:00 Pop session (part III)
18:00 News Summary
18:05 News reports round up
18:30 Good vibrations
19:00 News Bulletin
19:10 Songs
19:30 Sign off

Market Prices

- Apricots (small): 100-140
Apples (starken): 140-180
Apples (golden): 120-170
Apples (double red): 200-280
Bell pepper: 120-180
Bananas: 160-190
Cauliflower: 50-80
Carrots (yellow): 40-80
Cucumbers (small): 120-160
Cucumbers (large): 80-100
Cherry (red): 140-180
Eggplant (small): 120-150
Eggplant (large): 40-70
Grape leaves: 100-150
Green beans: 90-130
Garlic (dry): 120-180
Garlic (green): 120-180
Hot Pepper: 150-200
Lemon: 80-130
Marrow (regular): 40-60
Marrow (small): 60-90
Musk melon: 120-180
Orange: 80-120
Onion (local): 50-80
Okra: 200-300
Potatoes (local): 90-130
Peaches (red): 200-280
Pine apple: 150-200
String beans: 120-180
Water melon (large): 30-55
Water melon (small): 30-55
Spinach: 30-55
Tangerines: 120-170
Tomatoes: 100-150
Wild cucumber: 40-60

Tonight's Emergencies

- Doctors:
Dr. Farouk Kalouti: (22280)
Dr. Naef Khadra: (44477)
Pharmacies:
Jerusalem: (21370)
Basman: (23784)
Lubna: (44944)
Taxis:
Rainbow: (37249)
Venecia: (44584)
Ahli: (21127)

Rumsfeld in Zaire, as U.S. agrees to sell Kenya F-5s

KINSHASA, June 17, (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld arrived here today to discuss with President Mobutu Sese Seko the possible sale of arms tanks, and artillery to Zaire and Zairean concern over the large number of Soviet weapons in Angola.

Sources said Zaire wanted the U.S. to sell it tanks and artillery to strengthen its ground force in the face of the massive Angolan army. Zaire's defence requirements would be discussed in detail during the two-day talks with President Mobutu and other top Zaire officials, they added.

Western publications on Zaire show it has no tanks at present. American sources said Mr. Rumsfeld's visit to Zaire, which follows one to Kenya, should be seen in the context of U.S. military assistance aimed at countering Soviet influence in East and Central Africa.

Senior U.S. officials said in Nairobi that the U.S. had agreed in principle to sell Kenya 12 F-5 jet fighters worth \$75 million. The type of F-5's Kenya would buy could match the Soviet MIG-21 in airpower, they said.

Asked to comment on Angola at an airport press conference in Nairobi before leaving for Zaire, Mr. Rumsfeld said: "It seems to me that what we have seen is a situation where foreign government the Soviet Union and the Cubans, have supplied and sent an expeditionary force to that country and were involved in imposing a solution on an African nation."

The material and personnel sent to Angola were still there, he added.

On the Soviet arms build-up in Africa, Mr. Rumsfeld said this had not been a sudden affair but had taken 10 to 15 years.

The West had not matched this build-up, he said.

In a related development, the Ethiopian government today welcomed the sale of 12 F-5 fighters by America to Kenya and described it as a counter-balance to what Ethiopia said was a Soviet arms build-up in Somalia.

The agreement on the F-5s was disclosed after informed sources in Nairobi said Kenya was concerned about the increase of

Frelimo hits at Rhodesia through Mozambique border

SALISBURY, June 17 (AFP) — Forces of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) in Mozambique border positions opened fire yesterday on Rhodesian troops for the first time in the current wave of border incidents in which Frelimo have launched mortar and rocket attacks against Rhodesian border farms.

Reports reaching here from the Mount Selinda frontier district say Frelimo opened fire with mortars and small arms from positions with thick early morning fog yesterday.

Sandbags surrounding Rhodesian military positions were ripped with mortar fragments but there were no casualties, the reports said.

During the 15-minute attack at least two 122mm rockets were fired from Mozambique. But according to eyewitness reports both rockets were well off target, one of them landing near African huts inside Mozambique.

Frelimo forces have dug slit trenches and are reported to have been strengthened in the area.

Yesterday's attack was the third incident of its kind in the past week. So far there has been no official comment as to why, the attacks were launched in this sector, which has extensive tea estates on the Rhodesian side.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Mining shares were sharply lower Thursday after the civil disturbances in South Africa; heavyweight gold producers closed with falls in the 100 to 125p range.

Government stocks eased slightly in light trading, with short dated loans losing around 1/8 point while longer dated around 1/4. Leading industrials also drifted lower, unsettled by a union leaders' attack on the government pay policy, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 7.0 at 378.0.

Oils were slightly easier and banks fell by 4p to 6p. Australians were higher where changed.

Among shares reporting results today, Chloride Group gained 5p and British and Commonwealth Shipping made a small gain.

De Beers was lower in a weak mining sector, losing a net 13p while West Dries fell by over 200p among heavyweight gold producers.

Losses of 6p to 9p were recorded by Reed, Fisons, GKN, Hawker and Tubes, while Courtauld, Lucas, Bowater, Marks, Glaxo, Bat, EMI, GEC, Thorn and Bechmar were all easier.

Arafat in Bahrain after Kuwait talks

BAHRAIN, June 17 (RQ) — Mr. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived here today from Kuwait in the course of a tour of Arab states to seek support for the PLO stand in the Lebanese conflict.

A PLO spokesman in Kuwait earlier said Mr. Arafat, who is using a chartered plane, had gone to Iraq. He later corrected this but did not make it clear whether Mr. Arafat had changed his mind at the last minute.

Foreign ministry sources here said Mr. Arafat would discuss the Lebanese situation with Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Mubarek Al Khalifa.

Before leaving Kuwait, Mr. Arafat met the Emir, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, and Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed.

The Palestinian leader told reporters there that he found a complete understanding by Kuwaiti leaders of the situation in Lebanon adding that they supported the PLO and the Palestinian revolution.

Mr. Arafat's tour is apparently aimed at seeking support for PLO efforts to have Syria withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Indian detention powers extended

NEW DELHI, June 17 (AFP) — The Indian authorities have the power to detain people for up to two years without giving reasons under the latest amendments to the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) and the economic offences law.

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed today signed an amendment to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (CFSA) and the end of March.

The MISA was amended yesterday for at least the fourth time since the proclamation of a state of emergency on June 26 last year.

S. African death toll rises to 35

(Continued from page 1) build-up of tension and ill-feeling over the past four to five weeks which culminated in yesterday's tragic explosion.

In Johannesburg, today's demonstrators carried placards reading, "it's not the language, it's the system" in highlighting their protests over the Soweto events.

Some students among the protesters tried to flee police by running down a railway embankment. But they were attacked by white workers who then handed them over to waiting officers.

Of the 225 people injured in Soweto, all but five were black. A heavy pall of smoke today hung over the sprawling township, the name of which consists of the initials for Southwestern Townships.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports said that troubles were developing in other townships.

1,200 men were on duty in Soweto today, while the army, which was alerted yesterday, was still on standby.

Mild disturbances were reported at Kempton Park township and at the Lenasia township for mixed blood people.

Lebanese conflict dominates Assad visit

(Continued from page 1) the one hand and destroy its unity on the other."

He said he had sent troops into Lebanon in response to a request from various Lebanese political parties, associations and institutions, as well as a call from the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

"Just as our initiative was on the point of succeeding in creating a favourable climate to save Lebanon from its tragedy, numerous elements did their best to create difficulties which did not

exist before and to produce new pretexts to intensify the fighting that had been dying down," he said.

He did not elaborate.

President Assad's visit has aroused considerable international interest because the Syrian leader has never before personally explained his Lebanese policy in the West.

The French government has proposed a round-table conference here of all interested Lebanese parties and warring factions to stop the bloodshed and set the seal on national reconciliation.

While the economic side of President Assad's visit to France has been somewhat eclipsed by the latest developments in Lebanon, this is still going to play an important part in his talks with French leaders.

He will be the latest Arab leader to come to Paris to enlist France's technological assistance in economic development. He will also try to boost trade relations between the two countries.

The French imported 1,800,000 tons of oil from Syria last year, or about one-fifth of Syria's 10 million tons annual production. They also bought large quantities of cotton, the mainstay of Syria's economy.



BEIRUT CONFERENCE — Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis (left) and Fateh second-in-command Abu Iyad confer in Beirut Wednesday while Libyan Premier Jalloud (far right) arrives for peace talks. (AP wirephoto).

U.K. embassy plans Beirut evacuation

LONDON, June 17 (AFP) — The British Embassy in Beirut hopes to evacuate citizens of the Commonwealth, Ireland and Denmark from the western sector of the Lebanese capital, it was announced here today.

A foreign office spokesman said the embassy had again urged all British nationals to leave Lebanon "at the earliest practical moment."

Citizens of Britain, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ghana, Ireland, New Zealand and Trinidad and Tobago — whose interests have been represented by the British embassy in Beirut recently — were invited to take their passports and register at the consular section.

"The British embassy is trying to arrange an escorted move out of west Beirut," the embassy communiqué said. "Any members of the British community and nationals of the countries previously mentioned who are now in west Beirut and who can reach the British embassy safely" were urged to register, "even if they do not wish to leave."

Citizens of Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and West Germany were similarly advised to contact their embassy or consular authorities.

Britain was in touch with other

3 Lebanese confess murders

(Continued from page 1) Lebanon by the other side." A presidential decree dismissed Mr. Takla on the grounds that he had been out of the country during much of the Lebanese civil war.

The decree was "null, void and illegal," the premier said because it failed to bear his signature as well as the president's.

Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud meanwhile conferred today with Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Ayoubi, Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and Syrian army Chief-of-Staff Major General Hikmat Shihabi.

In another development, Syrian President Hafez Assad today received an urgent message from Saudi Arabia, believed to deal with the crisis in Lebanon, shortly before leaving on a two-day state visit to France.

The letter from King Khaled was delivered by Saudi Minister of State Mohammed Ibrahim Masoud, a few hours before the Syrian president took off for Paris.

Later Mr. Masoud returned to the Saudi capital of Riyadh, taking with him Mr. Mahmoud Riad, the Arab League Secretary General who is also playing a peace-making role in Lebanon.

The premier said he wondered if the president's step "did not signify consecration of the partition of

Angola warns death faces potential mercenaries

LUANDA, June 17, (R) — Angola warned potential mercenaries today that if they came here they would be punished by death on the battlefield or by people's justice.

Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento issued the warning at the final session of a specially-invited commission investigating mercenary activities.

His speech came shortly before the resumption of the trial of 13 white mercenaries for their part in the Angolan civil war last February.

"Potential mercenaries should be aware of one thing: That in Angola dishonourable death on the battlefield or exemplary trial by people's justice awaits them," the prime minister said.

At today's session of the trial, the court was due to hear final arguments by the prosecution and defence and personal pleas by the mercenaries — nine British, two Americans, one Irishman and one Argentine.

At the commission's final meeting, Chairman Andre Moule of the Congo handed over its conclusions to the prime minister.

They included a draft convention aimed at an international ban on mercenary activities, defining a mercenary and spelling out the responsibility of governments to stop their recruitment and financing.

Another document was a declaration on mercenary activities in general. A third on the conduct of trial here will be presented when it is ended.

The prime minister said Angola would make every effort to ensure that the draft became an international agreement.

Mr. Moule suggested that it should be called the "Luanda Convention."

When the trial got underway, the prosecution demanded death by firing squad for the 13 white mercenaries, saying this punish-

ment would deter mercenaries where in Africa.

In a speech lasting three and twenty minutes, prosecutor Rui Monteiro also declared the trial should give a lesson to the Western power.

At the end of his speech, Mr. Monteiro demanded the death penalty in the name of revolutionary peoples around the world and Angolans who had died in the civil war. He received a second ovation marked by shouts from the crowd of "m-

(death).

Senhor Monteiro said he could deny that the defence had committed the crime of mercenaries. But he did not go into any detail about the specific crimes of murder, shootings, treatment of Angolans, and laying of which the 13 are

accused.

The two sides also signed a memorandum of understanding covering the agreement both issues was signed here night at the conclusion of talks.

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Fly the Royal Jet



Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.



Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the Public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 4 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes:

- Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.
- Four races for stable horses.

MR. RENE B. ALBINA and FAMILY
MRS. SUZY J. ALBINA and FAMILY
regret to announce the death of their beloved father and grandfather
JOSEPH PASCAL ALBINA
who passed away in Beirut, Lebanon on June 13, 1976.
A requiem mass will be held at 9 a.m. on June 22nd, 1976
at THE LATIN CHURCH OF ANNUNCIATION, JABAL
LWEIBDEH, AMMAN.